

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF THYANTA STÅL
(PENTATOMIDAE, HETEROPTERA).**

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In the process of preparing a revision of the pentatomid genus *Thyanta* Stål, examination of material from South America, Central America and the West Indies revealed a number of examples of undescribed species. These are being described now because the complete revision will not be finished for some time to come. Probably additional new species will be erected before the final monograph makes its appearance. Hemipterists who have attempted to study the species of this genus appreciate the difficulty of identifying and segregating them, due in many instances to the subtlety of many of their distinctive characteristics. Only after prolonged observation can the specialist be sure of the correct identity of the specimens he has at hand. In the following descriptions the characteristics are so sharply defined, however, that there should be little difficulty in separating each species from the other, and from forms already known.

***Thyanta bimini* n. sp.**

Narrowly ovate, subdepressed, intermediate in size for the genus, bright yellow-green, darkening in preservation. Antennal segments I and II pale (sometimes lavender), III, IV and V bright green; segments II, III, and IV subequal, each a little longer than V. Surface of the head slightly convex, the margins before the eyes sinuate and converging to an acutely rounded apex at which the tylus is slightly longer than the juga. Ocelli exceptionally pronounced and somewhat protruding. Anterior two-thirds of the pronotum very weakly declivent, (not strongly demarked from the posterior third) irregularly and congestedly punctured but not conspicuously transverse rugose, very shallowly and vaguely impressed in the middle behind the cicatrices; no fuscous or black maculations at inner corners of cicatrices; humeri bluntly rounded, not at all produced or acutely spined; antero-lateral margins before them quite straight, carinate or at least distinctly sharply angled; posterior third of pronotum more coarsely punctured and somewhat transverse rugose. Scutellum coarsely punctured, weakly transverse rugose on basal half, about one-sixth longer than wide at base, frenum reaching well beyond the middle, about three-quarters the distance to apex, the apical tongue with margins converging to a narrowly rounded apex. Hemelytra with punctures rather evenly

spaced, those on embolium slightly denser than on corium, no recognizable calloused points scattered over the surfaces. Membrane perfectly hyaline without maculations of any kind. Connexivum narrowly exposed, if at all, not alternated; apical angle of each abdominal segment rectilinear, not produced, and terminating in a very minute piceous point, visible ventrally as well. Abdominal venter with coarse, shallow, wide-spaced punctures, more numerous laterally; no post-spiracular points or spots. Tibiae and tarsi bright green to blue-green, femora usually paler and greenish. Rostrum relatively short, not extending beyond the hind coxae, bright blue-green, the terminal half of the last segment fuscous to black. Apical edge of the male hypopygium forming a very wide and flaring "V" with no median notch in it; lateral lobes slightly protruding and pubescent; heads of the exposed claspers (parameres) terminating in irregular rectilinear faces, which are somewhat pilose.

Described from 28 males and 41 females, all taken from South Bimini Island, a part of the Bimini Islands, 60 miles due east of Miami, Florida and belonging to the Bahamas, B.W.I. All but a few of these were collected by Charles and Patricia Vaurie.

HOLOTYPE: Male, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide across the humeri. South Bimini Island, August 10–20, 1951. Collected by Charles and Patricia Vaurie.

ALLOTYPE: Female, 9 mm. long, 5 mm. wide across humeri. Same data.

PARATYPES: 27 males and 40 females, as follows:

Males: June, 1951 (2); July, 1951 (2); July 22, 1951 (2); Aug. 2–9, 1951 (7); Aug. 10, 1951 (2); Aug. 10–20, 1951 (3); Aug. 18–23, 1951 (9).

Females: June 6, 1950 (1) (Coll. Cazier & Rindge); June, 1951 (2); July, 1951 (1); July 20–31, 1951 (5); July 22, 1951 (4); Aug. 2–9, 1951 (11); Aug. 10–20, 1951 (8); Aug. 18–23, 1951 (8).

TYPES DEPOSITED—American Museum of Natural History.

This species is related to *Th. antiguensis* West, if relationship is based on similarity in composition of the male hypopygium and its contents. However, *Th. bimini* is about half again as big as *antiguensis*, being about the size of *Th. casta* Stål. Whereas the heads of the claspers (parameres) of *antiguensis* are widely exposed, subtriangular in shape and only sparsely pubescent, those of *bimini* are somewhat more obscured, subquadrangular in shape, with undulating edges, and are more strongly pilose. In the females the basal valves of the genitalia are much less tumid in *bimini* than

they are in *antiguensis*. *Th. bimini* lacks the contrasting color pattern of *antiguensis* and the piceous marking of the apical angles of the abdominal segments are much less conspicuous. The apical tongue of the scutellum in *bimini* is proportionately longer than in *antiguensis* and much more acute at its apex. The relative flatness of the pronotum shows a closer resemblance to *Th. casta* than any other known species.

***Thyanta acuta* n. sp.**

General shape that of *perditor* and *cubensis* but somewhat smaller (7-7½ mm. long by 5-5¼ mm. wide): color variable, a mixture of testaceous, green and reddish; the punctations rufous, less confused than in *perditor* and *cubensis* with no general transverse rugose pattern as in those species. Head about one fifth longer than wide between the eyes; margins before the eyes sinuate with the edges distinctly reflexed. Antennal segments II and III subequal, each a little shorter than IV (segment V is missing in both types); segments I, II, and basal half of III testaceous-green, remainder rufescent. Pronotum almost three times as wide as long; humeral spines prominent but less tapering than in *perditor*, pointing upward and laterally rather than forward, the lateral pronotal margins before them distinctly bent at about the mid-point somewhat as in *cubensis*; punctation of the pronotum distinct and more wide-spaced than in *perditor* with no rugose ridges between the punctures; a pair of black spots on the anterior disk, at the inner corners of the cicatrices; no transhumeral colored band or fascia but a pair of prominent square darker blotches on posterior disc of pronotum. Scutellum about as long as wide, weakly and vaguely transverse rugose, more so on the basal half, the punctures however more clearly defined than in *perditor*; frenum reaching only a little beyond the middle, the apical tongue quite long and obtusely rounded. Hemelytra with punctures well-spaced, deep and sharply defined, obsolescent or absent in the vicinity of the discal point, those on the embolium much denser and smaller than on the corium, no scattered pale calloused points present; membrane weakly maculated with brown or tan and reaching only a short distance beyond the terminal abdominal segment. Connexivum widely exposed, concolorous, testaceous to greenish, not alternated dark and pale; apical angle of each abdominal segment produced but not acute, black-tipped, this also visible ventrally. Venter with punctures scattered more laterally leaving a smoother almost impunctate

median area; basal angles of abdominal segments uncolored, only the apical angles black; apical angle of the sixth segment in the male obtusely rounded, somewhat as in *cubensis*, not acute as in *perditor*; a row of post-spiracular black points present but not conspicuous. Legs sparsely pilose, testaceous in color, tarsi darker; a distinct brown spot on the apical third of the anterior face of each femur. The exposed face of the male hypopygium distinctly concave, the ventral edge of the concavity delimited by a thickish lunate lip which is subtended by a band or brush of conspicuous pubescence; the lateral angles blunt, not produced; no median notch in the apical edge as in *perditor* or *cubensis*.

HOLOTYPE: Male, 7 mm. long; 5 mm. wide across humeri.

Estancia Primera, Caa Guazu District, Paraguay, S. A. Dec. 23rd, 1931. Collected by Dr. R. P. Hussey.

ALLOTYPE: Female $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm. wide across humeri.

Same data. Nov. 28, 1931. Collected by Dr. R. P. Hussey.

PARATYPES: None.

TYPES DEPOSITED: University of Michigan Museum.

This species shows close affinity to both *Th. perditor* (Fabr.) and *Th. cubensis* Barb. & Brun. It differs from the former principally by the absence of the transhumeral colored band, the presence of only a single black maculation at each abdominal incisure, the less rugose appearance of the dorsal surface of pronotum and scutellum, the bent anterio-lateral margin of the pronotum, and the laterally projecting humeral spine. It differs from *cubensis* by the presence of two black spots on the anterior disk of the pronotum, the shorter frenum, and longer scutellar tongue, the absence of the yellowish margin of the pronotum and more sinuate margins of the head. It differs from both these species in the composition of the male hypopygium, the brown maculations of the femora, and the pair of square dark patches on the posterior half of the pronotum.